

### TITLE III—PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI RELOCATION

#### SEC. 301. SEPARATION PAY.

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Relocation (referred to in this title as the "Office") may request funding for, and offer to any employee of the Office, voluntary separation incentive payments in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code.

#### SEC. 302. FEDERAL RETIREMENT.

The Office may request funding for, and offer to any employee of the Office, voluntary early retirement in accordance with sections 8336(d)(2) and 8414(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, May 3, 2006

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 3. I further ask unanimous consent that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, that there then be a period of morning business for up to 30 minutes with the majority in control of the first 15 minutes to be followed by 15 minutes under the control of the minority; provided further that the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 4939.

I further ask unanimous consent that there be 1 hour of debate with Senator COBURN controlling 30 minutes, Senator FEINSTEIN 15 minutes, and Senator BOXER 15 minutes, and that the vote occur in relation to Division XIX of the pending amendment with no amendment in order to the division prior to the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding adjournment of the Senate, all time count against the limitation under rule XXII.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### PROGRAM

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, today cloture was invoked on the emergency supplemental appropriations bill. We have disposed of many amendments, but we still have some pending amendments remaining that will need to be disposed of. Tomorrow will be a busy day, and votes can be expected throughout the day as we attempt to finish action on this emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be allowed to speak as in morning business, and at the close of my speech, if there be no further business before the Senate, we then stand in adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### DARFUR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey, Senator MENENDEZ. Senator MENENDEZ is carrying on a great tradition. His predecessor, Senator Jon Corzine, now Governor of New Jersey, showed a special interest in the genocide which is occurring in Darfur in Africa. I cannot say how many times Senator Corzine came to the Senate to raise this issue. I am glad Senator MENENDEZ has the same intensity and the same commitment Governor Corzine showed in the Senate. He has evidenced it by this amendment which adds an additional \$60 million for peacekeeping forces.

I have spoken in the Senate many times about the Darfur crisis. I say that with some embarrassment. It is unfortunate that I still have to return to the Senate time after time, month after month, year after year. While we debate, people die. What is happening in Darfur is a shameful situation for any country in the world, shameful for those who live in peace and in powerful countries for not doing more.

First, let me salute this administration. Though I disagree with the Bush administration on so many things, I have been respectful of the fact from the beginning, under Secretary of State Colin Powell and now Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, they have not pulled any punches. They have said from the outset what is occurring in Darfur is nothing short of genocide. That is a stark departure from what occurred under the Clinton administration, an administration which I admired and worked with, but during the Rwanda genocide they were reluctant to use the word. So many times our Secretary of State and others within the administration were pinned down: Was Rwanda a genocide? And even while people were losing their lives in that African nation, they refused to use the word.

The reason is because it carries with it so much moral import, so much responsibility. Once deciding a genocide is occurring in some part of the world, what, then, must we do? Under the Genocide Convention, we are to step forward. The civilized family of nations is to step forward to stop the genocide in place and to protect the innocent people.

For several years, though we have declared it genocide, we have not done nearly as much as we should. We have relied on a small and somewhat impotent group of African Union soldiers who may be trying to do their best but who are completely outmanned by the jingawit and other violent actors in that nation who take advantage every day of the poor people of Darfur.

Last week, I went back to my alma mater, Georgetown University, here in Washington, DC, and I spoke to a group of students. It was a great night. I have not been back at campus in that capacity. It was great to speak to them. As the students came up to ask questions,

a group of students came forward and said, We are a student group on this campus genuinely interested in the genocide in Darfur. We are planning a rally in Washington—this last Sunday—and we want to know what you are going to do about it, Senator.

It was a legitimate question, one which I answered by saying I had done some things, but I need to do more. I offered an amendment to the bill now pending to add \$50 million to help move in a U.N. peacekeeping force that will augment the African Union force and give some power to this effort to protect these poor innocent people.

This weekend, on the National Mall in Washington, at the Federal Plaza in Chicago, and in 16 other cities across our country, tens of thousands of people gathered to protest the ongoing genocide in Darfur. As the Washington Post noted, the gathering of people on The Mall was one of the most diverse in history. The crowd was composed of people from all walks of life: Jews, Christians, Muslims, liberal, conservatives, teenagers, and members of the "greatest generation." They gathered under many different signs but many contained the same message: Save Darfur. That is simple. That is powerful. That is our moral responsibility, to save Darfur.

Once again, we have fallen short. We promised that once we declared genocide, we would act. We said after the genocides of recent memory, it would never again happen in our time. Sadly, it has. And things are getting worse instead of better. Violence is continuing. The Sudanese Government is blocking the preparations for the U.N. mission and peace talks have stalled.

Last week, there was an announcement in the paper which troubled me. The World Food Program, one of the most important programs in the world to feed needy people, announced it was forced to cut food rations in Darfur in half. More than 6 million people across Sudan require food aid, more than any other country on Earth. The World Food Program estimates it needs approximately \$750 million to feed them and it does not have the money. The United States has provided \$188 million; the European Union, almost nothing. Libya is the only member of the Arab league to step up.

This has to change. We can and should do more and so should the rest of the world. It is bad enough to stand by without taking appropriate action to stop the violence of genocide. But how can we have on our conscience that these poor people, these children, these families, dispossessed and living in fear, will now slowly starve to death on our watch?

Several amendments have been filed to this emergency supplemental bill that addressed Darfur. I am proud to cosponsor them. On this amendment by Senator MENENDEZ of New Jersey, I ask unanimous consent to join as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.